

Figure 43 42 shows the concentrations of IGF-I in the blood of the patients. The unexpected finding was the "plateau" effect of administering 40 and 80 g of IGF-I; the same total blood concentration of IGF-I was reached with these two doses.

The paragraph, beginning at page 134, line 21, has been amended as follows:

Figure [44] 43 shows the concentrations of IGF-II in the blood of the patients. In contrast to the rising levels of IGF-I, the levels of IGF-II fell in almost a mirror image pattern to the rise in IGF-I concentrations. As with the plateauing of the rising IGF-I concentrations, the falling IGF-II concentrations also reached a plateau.

The paragraph, beginning at page 134, line 27, has been amended as follows:

Figure 45 44 shows the concentrations of IGFBP-3 in the blood of the patients. In contrast to the clear changes in the patterns of IGF-I and IGF-II in the blood, the concentrations of IGFBP-3 showed no statistically significant or clear pattern of change.

The paragraph, beginning at page 134, line 31, has been amended as follows:

Inspection of Figures 43 42 and [44] 43 reveals that the total IGF concentrations (IGF-I plus IGF-II) showed little change with treatment. This was because the rise in the concentrations of IGF-I closely matched the fall in the concentrations of IGF-II. Inspection of all three Figures shows that the dose-related changes in the concentrations of IGF-I and IGF-II in the blood of the patients were not accompanied by a reduced IGFBP-3 binding protein capacity (IGFBP-3 is the major binding protein in blood).